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McKean County Miner.

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McKean County Miner

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JOHN SMITH, JUNIOR.

By E. J. CLAYDEN

Smiths in the world? There must have been a great many, yet I never heard of one who did anything worth mentioning. You cannot imagine John Smith, Junior, a great statesman or soldier or author or painter or anything. No, no; the name is too utterly distinctive of the commonplace."

He joined faintly in the merriment with which she uttered this sally and then remarked:

"I allow the name has its drawbacks. For instance, it has struck me—more than once, lately—that a man ought to hesitate before asking a beautiful young lady if she could consent, for his sake to become Mrs. John Smith, Junior."

The color rushed into her face, but she laughed derisively. "Oh, dreadful! She couldn't—I'm sure she couldn't!"

"Yet Jack Smith can afford to give his wife nearly everything that the heart of woman can desire."

"Ah, money is a great temptation to some poor silly girls, I know."

"But to you?"

"It counts for nothing. How can you ask me such a question, Mr. Joselyn—I thought you knew me better." Her voice softened as she ended, she glanced up at him timidly, and was shocked to see that there was hardly a vestige of color in his face.

"Are you ill?" she asked breathlessly. "Oh, what is the matter?"

"Nothing—nothing," he replied huskily, "the place is so hot and stuffy. Shall we return to Mrs. Lisle and your sister?"

Easier said than done, nowhere could they be found. Frances sat down in the vestibule, while her companion searched the rooms. Just as he returned with the information that they were certainly not there, his friend came rushing up the staircase and sought for readmittance at the turnstiles.

"Oh, Miss Lisle," he began, "I have just seen your mother and sister home. Mrs. Lisle turned very faint and I was obliged to get her out. We knew you were all right. The cab is still at the door. Will you allow me to take you back also?"

"That is not necessary," Frances replied. "Poor mamma! She was overtired. Thank you very much for looking after her."

The two young men accompanied her to the entrance, where the same offer to escort was again made and declined. There had been a lurking hope in the girl's mind that the other would volunteer his company, she was disappointed. He said hardly a word, and raised his hat as the cab drove away without again meeting her eyes.

"I suppose he is offended," she said to herself. "Well, I can't help it. After all it is better he should know the truth. I do hate all those Smiths, and could never tolerate so close an intimacy. If—Poor, dear mamma! I hope it is nothing serious."

Her fears on this head were soon set at rest by Edith, who met her in the hall.

"Oh, here you are, Francie. I hope you weren't frightened. Mamma is all right now, it was only the heat, but Mr. Joselyn thought we had better get home at once"——

"Mr. Joselyn," said Frances; "how stupid you are, Edith. You mean"——

"I mean Mr. Josselyn, of course," Edith returned rather indignantly; "it is you who are stupid, Frances"—She stopped abruptly, for her sister grasped her arm and was gazing at her with pale face and wide staring eyes. "What on earth is the matter, Francie? Are you ill? I'll call papa."

"Stop!" cried Frances, making a great effort to regain her self possession, "call no one—tell no again——no one who was with you, the short one—is"——

"Is Mr. Joselyn, of course, Francie. Are you out of your mind?"

"And the other?"

"Is John Smith, Junior—you must know that. Oh, Francie! You frighten me! What has happened?"

"Nothing—only I have made a mistake, an awful mistake"— She was almost voiceless with horror, and her heart beat nearly to suffocation. She clutched at the frightened girl again. Tell no one, Edith, do you hear? I forbid you to mention a word to mamma—or any one. I will never forgive you if you do—it would kill me! Let me go; leave me alone—quite alone—do you hear? Oh, go, go—there's a good girl, go! Oh, what have I done—what have I done—what have I done!"

And so, with dry, tearless eyes and tottering steps she passed on into the silence of her own little chamber.

IV.

"Johnny, love," said Mrs. Smith tenderly to her son, "what is the matter with you? Aren't you well, or is it some trouble? Come to me, my lad, and tell your old mother. I can't bear to see you looking like that. Tell me, dearie; father and I will do anything we can to make it all right."

He went and knelt down beside her, putting his arms around her substantial waist and laying his head on her kind, motherly bosom, just as if he were a boy again coming to the mother for comfort and consolation.

"Yes, dear old mammy," he said, "I am in great trouble, but no one can help me; I must bear it alone. I will tell you, mother, because I want to go away again—I can't stay here—and you ought to know the reason. You will make it all right with my father, I know. I've fallen in love, mother, fallen in love, like a goose, and been cruelly disappointed."

"You mean the doctor's pretty daughter, don't you, Johnny? Why, father and I were so pleased, we thought"——

"Don't speak of her, mother," he broke in hoarsely. "I can't bear it. She despises us—a proud, disdainful coquette. How can I tell you the truth? She thought I was Josselyn; it was the man of birth and family, the scholar, she cared for, not me, the draper's son. She scorned the idea of being Mrs. John Smith, Junior! If you had only heard her say the words! So I am going away. Don't distress yourself, dear old mother, I shall soon get over it. You know the old song:

If she be not fair for me,
What care I how fair she be?

I can as much mistaken in her as she in me. Never fear that I am going to break my heart over a creature who only existed in my own imagination. And I fancied her so sweet, so pretty! I knew she was proud, and that her dainty head was full of false ideas about men and women, and their true worth, but I thought she loved me, and that love would open her heart and make her see more clearly what is really lovable."

"And, my dearie, my own lad, she does love you, I am sure of it. Ah—I've seen the color rush into her bonny face and the light flash into her dark eyes at the sound of your voice or your footstep. No, no, Johnny, be patient, it will come all right. How could she mistake you for your friend"

"I can't imagine; nothing was farther from my thoughts. It came upon me like a clap of thunder."

Little more explanation was needed, and the next night saw the despised wooer on board the steamer swiftly

crossing that strip of blue which separates us from other nations.

Meanwhile a dire calamity had fallen upon the Lisles, in which poor Frances' own lesser trouble became swallowed up and unnoticed. Dr. Lisle caught a severe cold, which he neglected persistently for several days, until suddenly pneumonia set in, and in a few hours he lay hovering between life and death. His poor wife was in an agony of grief and anxiety, which reached the pitch of despair when, after one short week of desperate fighting for life, death won the victory and she found herself a widow.

The grief which completely broke the delicate, feeble mother down gave Frances new strength. She took the whole burden on her young shoulders, made all the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and then faced the lawyer and the anxious question, what was to come next? It was discovered that very scanty provision had been made for them all. Dr. Lisle was a man in the prime of life. He had hoped to see all his girls well educated, married or otherwise put out in the world, and to save enough to retire upon in a modest way. But these hopes were nipped by his early death almost in their beginning, and poor Mrs. Lisle was left with an income of about two hundred pounds a year and eight children, only one of whom, Frances, could be said to have completed her education.

Frances felt that she must manage to earn money somehow or other at once to assist her mother and sisters. But how? Few questions, alas, more difficult. After everything in turn had been duly considered there seemed nothing she was really fitted for. She did not even know enough to continue the education of her younger sisters. She had no special talent, and if earn she must had yet to learn how to earn. In this dilemma one solution only offered itself. Mr. Fitzhardly generously came forward with the proposal which her changed manner had prevented him from making before. Frances could not help being deeply touched by the way in which the offer was made. The mother of his wife should never pinch or starve he said; he would undertake to double the small means already at her disposal, and besides this Edith should have that two years abroad which her father had promised her.

It was a sore temptation. Frances had no hope that she might ever be so fortunate as to regain the affection of the man she loved. She knew she had slain all that by one vain, foolish speech. He had gone away and would not come back until he was heart whole again. But still she loved him! She knew now that it was indeed John Smith, Junior, the draper's son, whom she disdainfully and refined as she prided herself upon being—loved with her whole soul and strength. Loving him so passionately she dare not become the wife of another man. "I should despise myself," she thought; "I should grow to hate him." And to Mr. Fitzhardly had to take his refusal, softened by many expressions of regard and heartfelt thanks. When he pressed to know the reason—if there were any one else—she stopped him with pale lips, confessing faltering-ly, "Don't ask; I have been very unhappy. I have no heart to give. I shall never marry; or at any rate, not for a very long time." And with this he had to be content.

Then came kind Mrs. Smith. Frances was obliged to see her, Mrs. Lisle being still quite unfit to face visitors. The good woman had come on a mission of friendliness. "I should like to get to the bottom of that business about Johnny," she said to herself as she rolled along the road to town in her luxurious carriage. "There's a hitch somewhere, I'm sure, and what I've got to do is to find out where it is. I must try and make friends with the girl. Johnny is just like her little haughty standoff ways; my Johnny deserves a wife who can hold her head high—he's a gentleman, bless him, and ought to marry a lady. I wonder if it's the shop that sticks in her throat?—or, perhaps, even oh, non sense! I can make her like us if I try, I'll be bound. I'll ask her to come and stay at The Grange for a bit, just till they've had time to look about them. Poor, dear Dr. Lisle! what a mercy it was that Providence spared him until John's leg was nice and sound again. How she wiped away a tear of gratitude.

In this mood, it was no wonder that Frances found her a most sympathetic listener to the sad details of their loss. The girl met her in a softened state of feeling too—compunction for the contemptuous manner in which she had spoken of the poor soul to her son; some natural tenderness toward the mother of the man she loved, as well as that stripping of conventionalities which is the common effect of the near approach of death or any great sorrow. These made the innate craving in her for love and sympathy leap out toward that intense sympathy in poor, vulgar Mrs. Smith, which brought the tears to her eyes and the quiver into her voice, and Frances recognized fully that it was possible to reap much comfort and consolation from words among which the letter "H" was chiefly conspicuous by its absence.

Indeed she hardly noticed now the deficiencies which had so often made her shudder. It was heart going out to heart, the weak and sorrow stricken appealing to the strong and sympathetic. Mrs. Smith had tact too. She said not a word of her son and his troubles, but simply drew the girl out to speak of her own griefs and sorrowed with her. The question of a visit to The Grange was negatived at once. "I cannot spare the time," said Frances. "I must find employment of some kind without delay."

Here was a grand opportunity. "Thou, my dear," replied her visitor, "I think I know exactly what will suit you. I am looking out for a nice young lady to come and live with me and be a—a daughter to me in fact. You see I am very lonely. Mr. Smith is away all day at business and—and my son nearly always off on his travels, or if not he has a man's place to make in the world and can't be always tied to a tiresome old woman's apron string. Now, I want some one who will be tender to my failings, and put me in the right way, too, when I make little slips. Mr. Smith, he's so anxious for me to be all right, and somehow I think it's easier for the men; they're always out and about, noticing things. And the loneliness is trying. Ah! it's not easy always to be happy, even in a big house full of fine things, if you've nobody to love in it! I never was much of a hand at fancy work; besides, what's the good, when I can buy it over so much better done; nor books either; they do make me that sleepy! No! what I want is just something young and pretty about me to take an interest in. Now, what do you say? You see, you'd be earning something, which would be a real help to your mother, and I can't tell you what a pleasure and comfort it would be to me to have your dear father's daughter by me and try and return some of his great kindness to us. Say now, my dearie, will you come?"

And what could Frances do but throw her arms around the good woman's neck and press her sweet young lips to the fat red cheeks which looked so incongruous beneath the smart, expensive bonnet, and sob out that she would be her very, very best, to be all that she wanted, for she never could show how grateful she was to her for her great goodness and sympathy.

V.

"I—almost think there's nothing—to forgive!"

So it came to pass that before another week was out Frances found herself living in one of the most gorgeous houses she had ever seen, hand me the comforting assurance that she was leaving her family with a substantial addition to their narrow means, for Mr. and Mrs. Smith had behaved with unparalleled munificence in the matter of salary. Her heart went straight out to Jack's mother, and she had not been long under the same roof with his father before she discovered that a great deal of shrewd, good sense and much kindness of nature lay beneath the rough, somewhat bombastic outer man. Unconsciously the girl began to formulate a new creed—"True refinement may be found without much intellectual cultivation, and nobleness of nature does not always show itself in polished manners."

Before long experience added another article of belief; it came about in this way. Going into the library one day to take a message from Mrs. Smith to her husband, she was greatly surprised to find there no less a person than Mr. Fitzhardly, the philanthropist, the man of letters, the disciple of culture. He was alone. Frances felt some awkwardness, recollecting the occasion on which they had last parted; but he was perfectly self possessed, and began talking at once with easy friendliness. She explained her position at The Grange, adding in a tone of gentle deprecation, "They are so kind to me, it is impossible to live with them and see their goodness and not love and respect them."

"I am sure of it," he replied warmly. "Mr. Smith is renowned for his liberality, and is as unassuming as he is generous. He has only left the room to make out a check for a thousand pounds, which he has promised me for the Society for Promoting Culture Among the Lower Classes, of which, you know, I am the secretary. We invited him to become our chairman, but he refuses on the ground that he does not pretend to any culture himself, so hopes the next generation will have better advantages in its youth. The money is to be devoted to the establishment of a scholarship, by means of which some promising lad in our night school will have the advantage of three years' thorough technical training in any branch of artistic labor for which he shows himself best fitted."

"It is just like him. They are always giving and helping," said Frances. Mr. Smith's entrance put an end to the conversation.

It was Mr. Fitzhardly's pleasing duty to inform his sister of the step Frances had taken. Alicia could hardly believe her ears. "What! Frances Lisle—a girl whom I believed to be patrician to her finger tips—going to be the companion of that vulgar, odious Mrs. Smith? It is incredible! How could one so apparently sensitive to the least want of refinement and cultivation submit for a moment to become the dependent of people of that kind?"

"Perhaps you think she had better have let her mother and sisters starve on two hundred a year?" was her brother's curt reply. Alicia was angry, and anger is rarely discreet.

"She need have done neither if she had only played her cards properly," she replied unappisingly. "You may thank your stars she did not hook you safely before their smash up came—you nibbled at the bait pretty considerably."

"Alicia! you are downright vulgar," her brother exclaimed.

Later on Mrs. Smith, thinking it would be a pleasant change for Frances, told her to invite some young friend to come and spend a few days with her at The Grange. Greatly delighted at the prospect, Frances wrote to her dear Alicia a long, loving, gossipy letter, such as girls love to send to their bosom friends, telling her something of her changed feeling toward these good people.

The reply came as a shock to all her previous notions.

"Miss Fitzhardly regrets that she is obliged to inform Miss Lisle that their acquaintance must be considered at an end. She had given Miss Lisle credit for sufficient good taste to see that any intimacy between Miss Fitzhardly and the paid companion of her draper's wife was utterly out of the question. Miss Lisle every happiness in her present station, and if at any time her many influence or anything to Miss Lisle as a reference or anything of that kind, she would be most happy to lend it."

A hot, indignant blush burned the girl's cheek as she read; her very fingers tingled for revenge. And then her better self came to her aid and she laughed aloud. "Poor Alicia! if she had only heard her brother's proposal that day." And so was born that fresh article of her new faith, "Intense vulgarity may be found beneath the most perfect veneer of polish and cultivation."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith quickly became very fond of Frances, and both did their utmost to spoil her; the mother, because she wanted to win the girl's love for her son's sake, and the father, because few men are unsusceptible to the charm of beauty added to gentleness and refinement. She brightened their home with her youth and sweetness, and soon let the influence of her artistic touch and good taste be felt upon their gorgeous surroundings.

Mrs. Smith spoke constantly of her charming new companion in her letters to her son, but carefully refrained from mentioning the young lady's name.

Frances was happy now. She tried to leave the future to the wisdom of Providence, and meanwhile strove with all her might to be and be all that she knew the man she loved would have wished to find her. She felt sure that a day would come when she would be able to ask his pardon for those unlucky words. How her face burned at the bare recollection of that scene! There could be no vulgarity more flagrant than she had exhibited in the pride of her own good breeding. Had he recognized this innate vulgarity in her as she had done in Alicia Fitzhardly, and if so, must not that love have been slain forever? Here was the sharpest thorn in that soft nest in which she now found herself. Alas! she had learned too late the important lesson, that refinement and cultivation are only worthy of reverence when they are the outward tokens of innate qualities.

Mr. Smith, like his wife, was never happier than when talking about his boy, and Frances loved to draw him out on this subject whenever the occasion offered. He, knowing nothing of the reason which purposely kept his wife from bringing the young man's name up before Frances, quickly became very communicative. From him Frances learned the history of Jack's childhood, the ailments of his babyhood, the hopes the old man had for his future, and even the name of that big sum he would place to his boy's credit when he made up his mind to marry and settle down, or when "Smith and Trewson" should be converted into a "Limited Liability Company." From Mr. Smith she also learned what the life of a successful business man must be; the energy, the enterprise, the unceasing toil, the undagging patience that were necessary, and she could not but admire him for what he had achieved.

It was "all for Jack," he said; he was a plain man himself, not likely to cut much of a figure anywhere, but show me the young fellow in any society who was likely to beat his boy. Why, everybody loved him. Even when he was a baby, hadn't Mr. Wolvercourt, their clergyman, a gentleman of first class family, offered to stand godfather to the boy, and had never ceased to love him and take notice of him? Twice every year Jack went to visit his godfather, who was a very old man now, too old to preach any longer, quietly wearing out his last years on a small estate in the west of England.

By and by there suddenly came the news of this Mr. Wolvercourt's death, and Jack was recalled to England to attend the funeral. Very soon the day arrived on which he was expected to return to The Grange.

Frances, feeling uneasy and excited at the prospect of meeting him, had run away, girl-like, and gone to pay her mother and sister a visit at the tiny house in which they had established themselves at Highgate. One of the children opened the door to her. On the parlor table stood a bunch of glorious roses, rich pink, crimson and damask; and roses were roses, too, at this late season of the year. Edith came flying in and flung herself into her sister's arms, but when she saw Frances glance at this fragrant bowl, she turned nearly as pink as the flowers themselves.

"Well, who is the sender?" her sister inquired.

"Mr. Josselyn, of course," Edith replied stoutly. Then, as Frances opened her eyes at the sight of her guilty cheeks. "Oh, they are quite as much for mamma as for me, I assure you," she maintained.

"You!—such a mere child as you!" Frances ejaculated.

"Well, I'm not such a child but that I should soon grow to be a woman," said Edith smartly. Then she suddenly threw herself down by her sister and clasped her arms around her waist, tears streaming from her shining eyes.

"Oh, Francie, dear, I'm not going to school any more; I'm going to work hard at home for two years and learn all sorts of things—cooking and dusting and sewing and everything useful for, Francie, wranglers aren't always rich, you know, and, oh, I'm so happy I don't know what to do with myself."

Frances hugged her tight, but could not resist a little tease. "Why, Edith, what about the tall, handsome, rich young man with curly hair, who was to be the only lover you would look at——"

"Frances!" said her sister reproachfully, "I was a silly little goose then, but I know better now. After all, what do appearances matter if the heart is good and true—and—and all your own?"

"You wise little woman," said Frances, kissing her fondly. "Thank God you have found that out in time."

She made her way back to The Grange in the dusk of the evening, and stole up stairs into her own room. She would not intrude upon the family party that night; they should have their boy all to themselves, and she was glad enough to postpone the meeting she could not help dreading.

Next morning Mrs. Smith sent for her to come to the boudoir.

"I missed you last night, Francie dear," she began, "but I suppose you came home late and were glad to go to bed." She had adopted the family pet name at the girl's own request. She found "Frances" too stiff. "I had a dear friend once called Fanny; I should like to call you so, if you don't mind, my dear?" she said.

It happened that "Fanny" was a pet abomination with fastidious Frances; her color rose, but a moment after she answered gently, "Certainly, if you wish it, Mrs. Smith, but—at home—they call me 'Francie,' and I think that is prettier." Of course it was adopted at once, as nearly all Francie's ideas were.

On this particular morning Mrs. Smith wanted Frances to write a note for her which a man servant was presently to take. The girl sat down to the writing table, and Mrs. Smith went to give orders for the man to saddle his horse.

In a minute or two Jack Smith came sauntering unsuspiciously into the room; seeing the slight figure in its plain black dress bending over her work, he said to himself, "The new companion, I suppose." Her back was toward him; he could not see her face. She raised her head. Something in the turn of the neck, the rich coils of bright brown hair, seemed familiar; he made a hasty movement—she looked around; then she rose and faced him.

"Good heavens, Miss Lisle! You here?"

"Yes. Oh, don't you know?" Her face was scarlet. "Hasn't your mother told you? I'm her companion."

"Never!" All this astonishment was summed up in the one word. She drew nearer.

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"Yes. My father died, and we were very poor. Then Mrs. Smith took me. She has been so good, so kind. Oh, won't you forgive me? I was ignorant, stupid—what you will; I have repented bitterly. Your mother is fond of me; your father thinks so much of me; I love them both dearly. Don't tell them; I can't bear it; spare me that; let them love me still. Ah, I think you might forgive me—now"— She bravely tried to keep back the tears that blinded her and nearly choked her utterance. He came forward and took the hands she was holding out to him with such a supplicating gesture.

"I—almost think there's nothing—to forgive," he replied slowly, as if half dreaming. Then Mrs. Smith came in, and they moved quickly apart.

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If you do not get the paper regularly let us know. It is usually our fault when such is the case, but we cannot tell the trouble is with the mails when not notified.

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"Well, Johnny, my dear, I suppose you haven't forgotten Miss Lisle? This is the dear young lady I have told you about, who is kind enough to come and be a daughter to me. And a very good one she is, too, Johnny; I don't know what I should do without her. We understand each other, don't we, Francie?"

The girl turned and kissed her, once—twice—too much moved to utter a word, then passed swiftly out of the room. He would have followed her, but his mother caught him by the arm. "One moment, Johnny, dear. There was some little bit between you and your love; tell me, was it us, father and me—because"——

"No, no, mother, dearest—there's nothing—God bless you!—there's nothing now"——

Frances had scarcely reached the foot of the stairs leading to her own apartment before his voice arrested her. "Don't go, Miss Lisle—Frances—there is something I want to tell you." She paused, still half turned away from him. He went on quickly. "My godfather has left me a small estate in the west of England—on two conditions. The first is that I enter upon a parliamentary career; and the second that I adopt his name and henceforth call myself 'John Wolvercourt Smith.'" She covered her face with both hands. "Under these circumstances—do you think I may venture to ask the girl I love—to be my wife?"

He tried to take the hands away from her hot, tear stained face. "Oh—I'm—sorry," she faltered, yielding them to his grasp.

"Sorry, sweetheart? For what?"

"Because—because"—then she looked up bravely; there should be no misunderstanding now through any false shame of hers—"because now I can never prove to you how glad and—and proud it would make me—to be"——

"To be what, my love—my darling?"

It was easy now, from the shelter of his arms, to whisper.

"Mrs. John Smith, Junior."—Argosy.

Heroism Among Women.

The life of the west is one to induce heroism on the part of both men and women. The latter are often left alone, for days in the little sod cabins or in the dugouts that dot the hillsides along the water courses. They learn to be self reliant and strong natured. There are in every settlement events recorded any one of which would in Massachusetts, New York or Ohio give the actor a statewide reputation, but which in the far west are not thought of seriously. With the difficulties of outlaws, Indians and the terrific forces of nature to combat, it is remarkable that more tragedies do not occur.

But the women of the plains realized when they came from the old homes in the east that they were coming to face hardship and danger, and the elements of bravery in their nature came out strongly, and whenever the test came there was the hearty and hardy spirit to meet it. Much as the men have done to develop the country the women have done more, and the wives and daughters deserve all possible credit. Here and there a deed stands out in relief, but for the most part the stories of the heroines are confined to their immediate neighborhoods and never reach the outside world.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ETIQUETTE.

PRACTICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Suggestions in Good Form for a Variety of Occasions.

From Harper's Bazar are gleaned the following useful answers to sundry questions on everyday matters:

Of course you should send your card if you do not attend a reception to which you are invited. The costume with a bonnet which you wear at a church wedding is suitable for the reception following.

You should not send at home cards while you are in mourning.

Write "With sincere sympathy" on the card sent by those who are not a friend in affliction. Married ladies' calling cards measure 3½ by 2¾ inches.

In leaving cards, leave two of your husband's and one of your own. You do not pay a call upon the man.

A man paying a call upon a girl who is a guest should send a card to her hostess; the latter, if obliged, will probably not appear until late, or will in some way arrange not to interfere with your chat with your old friend.

If you must send for a "second helping" leave your knife and fork upon the plate.

When unable to attend an afternoon reception or tea, send your visiting card during the hours of the reception. Do not hand a card to a member of the family where you are calling. Leave it on the table.

Cards (p. c. may be left in person, or sent by mail. You may send one card to Mr. and Mrs., one to the misses, and one to the son of the family. Inclose the cards each in a single envelope.

Don't be ceremonial with your invitation cards. Send one to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, one to the Misses Smith, and another to Mr. William Henry Smith; or, if there be two sons, you may send to the Messrs. Smith, although separate cards are better style.

Address the woman as "My dear Mrs. Brown," or in the third person, as "Mrs. Smith asks that Mrs. Brown will kindly," etc. Say, "How is your mamma?" to an intimate; "how is Mrs. Brown?" to an acquaintance. It is necessary to leave cards at a tea or reception.

Yes, a young woman should give her hand to a man caller.

Have your tea from 4 until 6 o'clock. Your cards will read, "Mrs. John Smith," the Misses Smith." Serve light refreshment—tea, chocolate, small cakes and ices.

Number of bridesmaids is a matter entirely of option. The bride's family make all arrangements for church and other matters connected with the wedding.

A. B. Armstrong the druggist desires us to publish the following testimony as he handles the remedy and believes it to be reliable.

I bought a 50 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied it to my limbs, which have been afflicted with rheumatism at intervals for one year. At the time I bought the Pain Balm I was unable to walk. I can truthfully say that Pain Balm his completely cured me. R. H. Funk, Hollywood, Kan. Mr. A. R. Cox, of Hollywood, druggist at Hollywood, vouches for the truth of the above statement.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels *through the nerves*. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequaled for man, woman, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 Doses, 25 cts. Samples free, at A. B. Armstrong's Drug Store.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Castel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold at Frank R. Foster's Drug Store.

Fayette County Mines

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in ADVANCE, one year $1.00; six months, $1.00; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for each subscription, and a liberal reduction to yearly advertisers. Legal advertisements 4 cents per line for each insertion.

Notices by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Marriages and obituaries not to exceed 8 lines each free of charge. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch space per year.

Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

All communications should be addressed to

L. ROGERS & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

Smithport, Pa., May 10, 1892.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

Judge of the Supreme Court
JOHN DEAN
Of Mercer County.

Congressman at Large,
GEN. WILLIAM BIGLER
Of Clearfield County.

MAJOR ALEXANDER M. BROWELL,
Of Mercer County.

Electors at Large.

H. F. Quay, Pittsburgh; William Wood, Philadelphia; J. P. Dunlap, Towanda; W. H. Hayes, Delaware.

COUNTY.

Representative in Congress
For the 24th Congressional District
L. W. SHUNK,
Of Warren County.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce that W. Griffith, of Port Allegany, is a candidate for the State Senate subject to the action of the Republican County Convention.

Editor Mines: Please announce in your paper that I am a candidate for Assembly from the 56th Senatorial District, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A. P. BOOTH.

We are authorized to announce that W. S. Burdick is a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

To the Republicans of McKean county:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the decision of Republican County Convention.

GEORGE W. MCCURDY.
Bradford, Pa., May 7, 1892.

To the Republicans of McKean county:

Having announced myself as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the decision of Republican County Convention, I hereby solicit your support.

CLARENCE MCCLELLAND.
Bradford, Pa., May 7, 1892.

Sheriff Sherman says all the talk about his becoming a candidate against the President a bosh. He supports the President to be nominated on the first ballot or not at all.

The Pittsburg *Post* classifies Rhode Island as a doubtful State, and in one sense it is correct. It is doubtful for instance whether Rhode Island Republican majority will be 3 000 or 5,000.—N. Y. Press.

Since it was discovered that the pension bill appropriated $10,000,000 more than was appropriated at the period of the first session of the last Congress the democrats are not doing as much talking about the billion dollar Congress.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* don't pave President Harrison the greatest personal honor. Politics aside his administration has been honest and economical. No public business has been mismanaged by the various departments. The appointments to office have neither been civil or offensive. They have averaged well. The rotable representation given to the democracy in Federal judgeship has been moral and commendable.

The Republicans of Blair county voted on their presidential choice for United States Senator at their primaries on Saturday last. It was a square fight between Dalzell and Quay and Dalzell by a majority. Dalzell carried the second ward of Hollidaysburg where the ring politicians have supreme control but Quay carried every other ward but the county on an average of 5 to 1. Such news is encouraging, distressing but it appears to have become chronic.

P. F. Meagher of this city Democratic Division Chairman says in his newspaper: If the Democrats of other states do not know it already let them understand once for all that Governor Pattison cannot only not unite his party in his own state but that in the very remote contingency of his nomination for the presidency his election will be made impossible by those who are cognizant of his peculiar want of fitness for so exalted a station.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Isn't it strange that the Tariff reform people have quite avoided discussion of the fact that the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, who has just been appointed minister to France, as a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson? Mr. Coolidge is an enthusiastic believer in Jeffersonian principles of Democracy, and was always a member of the Democratic party until 1888. But in that year Cleveland's free trade message drove him over to the Republican. Free trade never did harmonize with Jeffersonian principles.—*American Economist.*

The Louisiana Republicans have sent out a cry of distress over the election of the recent Democratic electors in that state. They claim that it was marked by fraud perfect and baffling, and they suggest a contest before the State Legislature. The charges these Republicans make are frightful to be. Just as the damaging statements are made by the McKinley factions of the Democracy and it is significant that the Foster faction attempts no defense.

But, however true the charges may be, the Louisiana Republicans have barred themselves from any right to be heard upon the subject. They had an opportunity in the recent campaign to assert themselves, and if they could not carry the State at least make an impression. But instead of improving it they went into the contest with divided ranks and kept up their backbiting until they lost the fight. They preferred their private grievances to the good of the party. They permitted the fight among themselves during the campaign and started about their wrongs after the election was over.

If all the party sages for them struck 10 hours per day pounding business to attend to there would be enough and time to spare to waste in scorning and time in listening to the doubtful stories of men too pusillanimous to assert their political rights and with no scruples except for strife in their own household. They have cut themselves off from any right to sympathy from Northern Republicans.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ORDER OF COURT

The following order of the court accompanied the disposal of the license petitions:

In the matter of the application for licenses at the June term, 1892. In the suggestions following the language of another Judge on the same subject is largely adopted for the reason that it is so clearly expresses my view. The act of June 9, 1891 has made very material changes in the law regulating the sale of liquor by wholesale. It made necessary the compliance by applicants with the the same conditions substantially required as a prerequisite to obtaining a license to sell at retail by the act of May 13, 1887. It conferred upon Courts of Quarter Sessions a broader discretion in the granting and refusing license and imposed upon them the duty of revoking licenses already granted in certain cases in reference to which previous legislation as to the wholesalers was silent. It is proper therefore for me to direct the attention of the wholesale dealers and bottlers to the necessity of a strict observance of the law and result of a failure to do so when satisfactorily proven similar to the results which have followed the detection and proof of violations of law on the part of retail dealers. The passage of the act of 1887. It has been the earnest endeavor of this court to suppress the unlicensed sale of liquors the unlicensed dealers having assumed the risk of selling and having no fear but that of detection as I have been willing to assume the of the risk of selling on Sundays and on election days and of selling to minors and to persons visibly affected by the use of drinks from common use or they have committed all these crimes with few exceptions. Now in connection therewith I am now committing them to answer penalties in this court to the degree of those who fail to do the duty of preventing them and with injurious consequences to the community. These criminal practices which in some instances have been carried on in the disregard of numerous orders to cease and desist from their practices without even the express command of the law. In efforts to suppress them and the court has been baffled by the ingenuity of those who have violated the law. I attempt to prevent violations of law and preserve order.

Counsel for a certain session of the court would like to know what I know from the liquor law. Their reasons may be true so far as their actual knowledge is concerned but it is very certain that a conscientious endeavor to perform their whole duty would enable them to discover and make return of offenses which are so numerous as to become notorious to all observing citizens. The police of the city of Bradford in the discharge of their official duty are I believe, fully entitled to the commendation of these citizens which more than any other promote domestic and the peace and safety of the city and which is their special duty to keep.

In the City Council which seems to be vested with the police officers that duty is restricted to enforcing city ordinances. It is as much the duty to prevent, so far as they have an illegal sales of liquor and to arrest and furnish evidence which creates a disturbance upon the public streets. It is difficult to understand why licensed dealers do not organize in their own interests to prevent unlawful sale. They could if they so desired render it almost impossible for anyone in the county to carry on the unlawful sale of liquors. The only plausible explanation of their neglect to do so, which suggests itself is the possible consciousness of fault on their own part and fear of retaliation on the part of those whose complaint. If that is the true explanation it is the best of reasons for withholding licenses from those who will not protect themselves in enjoyment of the privileges conferred upon them. By the passage of the act of 1891, the Legislature has clothed the courts with additional power to be exercised in the prevention of the unlawful sale of liquors by imposing upon them the duty of revoking the license of any such dealer guilty of violation of the law. This duty has never before been expressly imposed upon them. The wholesale dealer cannot sell with all their precautions the poor thereby person to whom he can obtain it in this county or wholesale dealers and bottlers. They know that the sale of liquor by one not having a license is prohibited. They know that no club organization or officer steward or janitor of a club or organization is permitted to sell even to its members without license. If they sell or furnish liquors to an unlicensed person or club no law such circumstances as ought to be noticed to them if the intention of the purchaser to sell the same they are equally guilty. Sales to any individual in quantities or with such frequency as to make it certain or perhaps to make it probable that the liquor is purchased for the purpose of selling and not for the personal use of the purchaser cannot be justified upon the ground that the wholesale dealer is ignorant of the intention on the part of the customer to violate the law.

The usual quantity purchased or the frequency or the regularity of the purchases as well as by case should put them upon enquiry and cause it their duty to refuse to sell. It seems to me by common report that wholesalers and bottlers sell and deliver intoxicating liquors to proprietors of houses of bad repute, to persons in lumber camps and about manufactories and other places where large numbers of men are employed and where there is no license and in presence of any lawful right to sell on the part of the purchasers.

It is also reported that licensed dealers sell and deliver liquors at drinking and respectably Saturday nights, to disreputable places to be sold and drunk on the Sabbath. It is also reported that boys, tramps and persons of bad character can obtain intoxicating liquors from dealers who are licensed in this county without any difficulty whatever. It has been reported that bottlers have sold beer to kegs. No specific complaint has been made, but as a warning we desire to say that such sales are violations of law. The bottler's license authorizes him to sell only in bottles sales by him in kegs is a sale without license. It it shall be hereafter proved that whole sale dealers and bottlers are selling to such lawless customers as we have enumerated above it will be considered sufficient ground for revoking licenses already granted and for refusing to grant licenses to such persons in the future.

It is well for those dealers to realize that in my opinion the people of McKean county can get along very well without them and if they do not make an honest effort to comply with the law and conduct their places lawfully, so they will not be a constant menace to the good order of the county, no more wholesale and bottlers' license will be granted. I am pleased to say that I have observed what seems to be an honest effort on the part of hotel and restaurant keepers to obey the law. The suggestions that were made last year in regard to the closing of bars and places where intoxicating drinks are sold at 10:30 o'clock are renewed and all dealers will be expected to comply with this request.

While I do not desire to interfere with or strike down the lawful business of any one I demand counsel to grant licenses to none who do not obey the law. (Signed) T. A. MORRISON, J.

OUR FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

In Great Britain the wages average about one half of the wages in the United States. Few of the working people own their homes. They have few, if any, luxuries. In fact almost all our necessaries of life are considered luxuries by them. Every penny earned is needed to make both ends meet. There is not a dollar saved, and the poor house is the last home of hundreds of thousands.

In France the condition of the working people is not far removed from that of the laborers of this country.

In Belgium two thirds of the working class are women. They, together with children they work, do the labors, do the fields and in the mines. Household as we know it does not exist. They simply exist.

In Holland a man considers himself fortunate if he can earn 50 cents per day. Average wages for a year are not more than $100. Living is cheap, but the question of living is the question.

In Italy meat is a luxury seldom eaten even by a skilled mechanic. Average wages of males, $3 per week; females $2.50.

In Austria a large percentage of all that is bred by a large portion of the men and women work 14 hours per day, after working 72 hours per week. Coarse clothing, poor and scanty food and a miserable life is the result.

In Germany paternal government, paternal industry and paternal everything make the laborer's lot something better than in some other foreign countries.

In India and China a few centimes just suffices the laborer. Who lives on rice and rats.

Free Trade in the United States must suffice the foreigners.

Either our goods will be made by the laborers who are condemned as described above.

Or our laborers must accept the same wages and live as described above.

Clarion Republican.

REMARKABLE MEDICINE WAY TO GO.

The following from the Patriot cannery Scott will be appreciated by anyone who has ever met the dudes of Jefferson. Hurry Allyn an Elk county eighth Marx, Senator from the 30th district, as elected at the regular election in November by a majority of 1,000 over Senator Wallace, who resigned the 24th district to remark that Barry is one of the best Democrats of the State, and that the next national administration ought to be Democratic he would have a big influence with it. Senator Hall is in doubtedly a "right" young man, and is an intelligent one. This is the first time he has ever represented himself fully the people of Jefferson county, and he will be pleased to have his friends call upon him at his home in Brookville. He is a bachelor and a gentleman.

LITERARY NOTES.

An important Magazine during years has been the article profusely illustrated on the The writer of each ing an officer in desertions, and the ilitar with the military country, the service is the most terrible ever published. Pages have already standing army of general Wolseley army by a Russian From army to On the Cossack Lieut. General Kitner the magazine will contain an article on the Austro Hungarian army by Baron von Kuhn profusely illustrated by T. de Thuistrup.

A TRUE STORY.

My daughter Ella was taken with a severe case of marriage. She had been [illegible] respondent, but by means [illegible] rage to a regular [illegible] eyes upon pretty [illegible] Upon learning this [illegible] to the best friend [illegible] numerable ills to [illegible] peculiarly subject [illegible] Experience proved [illegible] proves the best [illegible] For sale Prescription [illegible] medicine for women [illegible] under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers that in all cases [illegible] will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. Treatise [illegible] printed on the bottle wrapper [illegible] carefully carried out for many years.

Your druggist [illegible] for it. Price $1.00 per bottle [illegible] Sold by druggists [illegible] Sole Proprietors, World's Dispensary Medical Association, [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y.

Remarkable Facts.

Heart disease is the most incurable, but when [illegible] large proportion of [illegible] Thus Mrs. Emma [illegible] Hatch of Elkhart, Ind. and Mary L. [illegible] Baker of Otsel Mich., were cured after [illegible] suffering 30 years. [illegible] Lutsinger druggist [illegible] says that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is [illegible] Buchanan Mich., [illegible] same for 20 years and [illegible] him. [illegible] New Heart Cure is [illegible] by A. B. Armstrong [illegible] ful testimonials free.

ATTENTION FARMERS. Your load of choice Timothy hay will be received at W. D. [illegible]

Parasols for 39 cents. [illegible] Stickney Ritchie & [illegible] hats for summer at [illegible] Cox. Weight one ounce. Try one.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for 20 years. I found immediate relief in the use of Ely's Cream Balm. Having used it I have no hesitancy in saying it has done me more good than from headache, and any other remedy I ever used. I can say it is all we claim for it. I remember your Balm at a valuable remedy.—R. G. Vassar Warren St. New York.

Ely's Cream Balm is worth its weight in gold as a cure for catarrh. One bottle cured me.—S. A. Lovell Franklin, Pa.

In almost every neighborhood through the west there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by timely use of Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows an introduction and one makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist.

Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit, Post ively Cured administering the Double Chloride of Gold Remedy.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 44 page book of particulars free. Address Goldon Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

[illegible] WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS to me directed, I will expose to public sale in the Court House in Smithport, Pa., on [illegible] at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described property:

[illegible] all that certain piece [illegible] and situate in the Township of [illegible] and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded [illegible] as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the [illegible] thence south [illegible] thence east two hundred and fifteen perches to a post; thence north eighty-five degrees east one hundred and fifteen perches to a post; thence south sixty-three degrees east [illegible] perches to a post; thence south fifty-three degrees east [illegible]

McKean County Miner

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

The Encampment of the Grand Army which will be held in Washington in September next will be the greatest gathering of veterans ever witnessed in this continent The city will be beautified beyond description and the grand parade will be worth going hundreds of miles to look upon Do you want to make up this party of delegates from all the same time have an excursion ticket over the entire Pennsylvania Railroad lines—Washington and return—good for ten days—for only $10 Until then the sufferers from Malarious will all complain of interest as I have it the capital of the country If you are interested enough to like to go to Washington on that great occasion write or something you like better to me The regular subscription price of the MINER and the N Y Weekly Times is $2 a year in advance Send your subscription to me and the first day of September next

I Ross Gates & Son

Smethport, Pa., May 20 1892

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Druit Circle are in bloom

Umbrellas Cabbage plants 15 cents at Hall

Argument court opened in Limestone by

Attend the Board of Trade meeting tonight

Legislature in session at Harrisburg

The Bradford Band will furnish music for the Memorial Day exercises at Smethport

Attend the meeting of the Board of Trade tonight

Ice cream festival at Mt Jewett Saturday evening May 28

Mr Kendall has handsomely refitted his grocery store

Mr Kendall has handsomely refitted his grocery store

Mr Kendall has handsomely refitted his grocery store

FURNITURE!

A FULL LINE AT LOW PRICES AT

SPECHT & SASSE'S.

ALSO

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES FIXTURES, ETC

Undertaking in all its branches a specialty.

Corner of Main and Union Streets SMETHPORT PA

DO YOU EVER EAT?

IF SO GO TO

G. W. WILLIAMS & SON,

SMETHPORT PA

Where you will always find a full line of

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats,

FRUITS, VEGETABLES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Feed, Corn, Ots, Middlings, &c., A Specilty.

At the Furniture and Carpet Store:

New Furniture,
New Carpets,
New Wall Paper,
New Window Shades,

And a full line of

Baby Carriages.

Good and prices to suit everybody. Call

Goods and Prices to Suit Everybody.

A Kind Word

Furniture and Carpet Co.
SMETHPORT PA

KEYSTONE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,

Falls Creek,

The Coming Industrial Centre of Western Pennsylvania

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Good,

CRUSSISTS' -:- SUNDRIES.

Prescriptions promptly filled

H. C. WEIS, Smethport Pa

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CAREFULLY

EVART & APPLEMAN

Attorneys-at-Law

514 F Street, N. W., P O Box 34

WASHINGTON D C

FIRST-CLASS

BLACKSMITHING

The subscriber has purchased the Blacksmith shop recently occupied by Charles Krueger on Mechanic street, near the depot, where he is prepared to do first class blacksmithing and horseshoeing.

HORSESHOEING.

manufactures a specialty. He also manufactures

SLEIGHS.

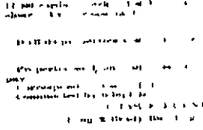
Lumbermen's Supplies kept on hand and for sale.

Can Cure A Ordinary Lameness in Horse's Feet and Legs.

CHAS. W. LEIGENBAUR

Smethport, Aug. 8th, '88

F. C. PIERCE,



Surgeon Dentist.

Twenty years of practice.

GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION

Office over D. C. Young's New Store.

C. A. BURDICK,

General Insurance Agency,

SMETHPORT PA

The following are the companies represented:

North American Fire Insurance	$ 3,000,000
Home Insurance Co.	3,000,000
Pennsylvania Fire Co. Philadelphia	1,000,000
Phoenix Insurance Co.	1,500,000
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	3,000,000
Franklin Fire Insurance Co. Philadelphia	3,000,000
Fire Association Philadelphia	3,000,000
Royal Insurance Co.	2,500,000
Total	$ 19,000,000

Insurance effected in the above companies at reasonable rates.

Office in Mead's Block, Main Street

Pianos, Organs

BAJOS

AND

SEWING MACHINES

Sold for cash or on easy payments. Second hand instruments taken in exchange. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,

Stationery,

Fancy Goods,

TOILET ARTICLES, &C

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

FRANK R. FOSTER

PHARMACIST

Grand Central Hotel Building, Smethport

EMIL THAMM,

Manufacturer of

CIGARS

And Dealer in

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

PIPES, ETC

49 MAIN STREET,

SMETHPORT PA

N. B. Cash paid for Miller's Drug Stores. June 13-6m

Engines, Boilers & Steam Pumps

Wood and Iron Working Machinery, Shafting Hangers & Wood Pulleys. Contractors Hoisting Engines, Double Engines for Coal Hauling. Write for catalogue.

SHERIFF MACHINERY CO.,
80 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa

ROOFING

GUM ELASTIC ROOFING FELT made only 32 inches wide, 480 square feet to the roll, $2.50 per roll. Should be used for steep roofs, flat roofs, outhouses, carpenter shops and all purposes. Send for circular and sample. GUM ELASTIC ROOFING CO., 29 and 31 West Broadway, NEW YORK

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED

What is lacking is truth and confidence.

If there were absolute truth on the one hand and absolute confidence on the other, it wouldn't be necessary for the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy to back up a plain statement of fact by a $500 guarantee.

They say "If we can't cure *you* (make it personal, please,) of catarrh in the head, in any form or stage, we'll pay you $500 for your trouble in making the trial."

"An advertising fake," you say.

Funny, isn't it, how some people prefer sickness to health when the remedy is positive and the guarantee *absolute*.

Wise men don't put *money* back of "fakes."

And "faking" doesn't pay

Magical little granules—those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets of Dr. Pierce—scarcely larger than mustard seeds, yet powerful to cure—active yet mild in operation. The best Liver Pill ever invented. Cure sick headache, dizziness, constipation. One a dose.

EUROPE

STEAMER TICKETS TO

Ireland, Germany, Italy Sweden, to and from all parts of the old country. At the lowest prices.

RAIL ROAD tickets at cut rate prices California, Oregon Washington, Idaho, Montana, Minnesota, Utah, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Wisconsin, Weekly excursions to all points of the west

$5 to $10 lower than the lowest

Call or write to

W. W. BALL'S SONS.

Cut rate Rail Road ticket office

152 Union Street.

TELEPHONE 9 OLEAN N Y

Listen

to plain facts about the Kabo corset. You can't lace it the bones—for one thing. If you do, within a year, you'll have your money back. Soft eyelets that's another thing that can't be had with other corsets. And hear how it's sold if you're not satisfied, after a few weeks' wear, you can return it and get your money

D. C. YOUNG.

M. A. WOODBURY,

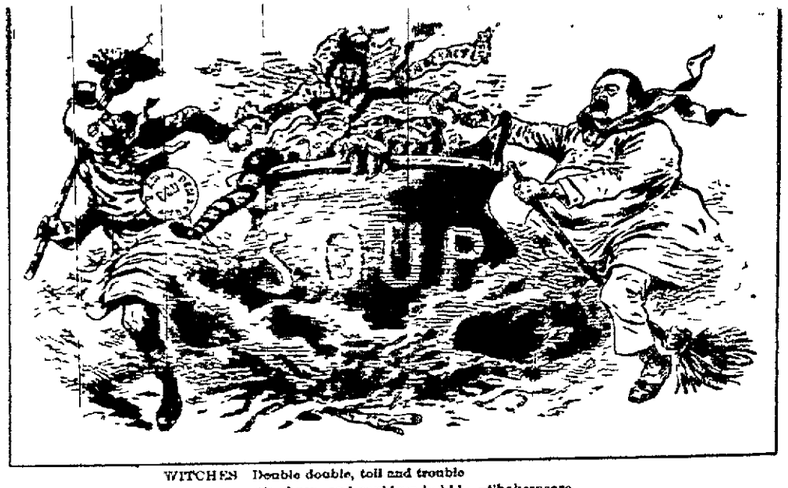
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

UNLIKE ANY OTHER

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use. GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

SOOTHING-HEALING

Every Sufferer



WITCHES Double double, toil and trouble
Fire burn, and cauldron bubble —Shakespeare

COLUMBUS DAY, OCT. 12.

A Message to the Public Schools of America.

LOCAL OBSERVANCES SUGGESTED

The Day Should Be Signalized in Every Town and Village in the Republic by a Local Celebration of Which the Public School Is the Center

To the scholars of the public schools of the United States the executive committee of the Columbian public school celebration sends the following message

The 12th of October 1892 the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America ought to be observed everywhere in America.

The day will be marked in Chicago by the dedication of the Columbian exposition grounds. The day also may be signalized [illegible] of the republic by a local celebration in which the public schools [illegible]

The public schools of the republic will form the most striking [illegible] of all these local celebrations. A national public school observance simultaneous with the Chicago exercises will awaken a popular interest in the rising generation. Far more important is the fact that the public schools [illegible] the celebration the public school is the one institution which links all the neighborhoods together and can thus furnish a unique and fitting public school celebration. The public school is the ripe fruit of the four centuries of American civilization. The public school of today awaits the hundred years' test.

How It Came About

The first official suggestion of this suggestion came from the public school scholars themselves. When the plan was first proposed by The Youth's Companion in January 1891, the suitable date was reserved tentatively in the enthusiasm with which the scholars responded.

The world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition took up the proposal, calling upon all the people of the republic to observe the day in their own localities and suggesting that the public schools be everywhere the centers of the celebration.

The superintendents of education were the next to recognize the fitness of giving to the public schools the first place in the Columbian anniversary. At the national [illegible] Boston Educational Association [illegible] the public schools [illegible] audience [illegible] the Columbian [illegible]

Appeal to the Scholars.

This committee will now appeal to the schools and teachers to help them to make American public school sentiment in their several localities and in our neighborhoods for this grand way of celebrating the finding of America. Its members and helpers will meet you from their side. But it is for you to begin.

There are [illegible] in the public schools. You have the chance to contract a patriotic sentiment which will have a place in history and will strengthen on the republic through the coming century.

What to Do.

The first thing to do is to determine when you read this message that you will do all you can to induce your school to enter the celebration. Then show this message to your teachers; every patriotic teacher will be glad to help you if you show yourselves in earnest. Take the message to the school committee and the superintendent—their consent and aid are indispensable.

After you secure the support of all these then let the school vote that it will enter the celebration.

The next thing after this public vote will be the appointment of a standing committee made up jointly from citizens, scholars and teachers to take charge. The committee should in all associations of those most in earnest so that the work may not be checked by any possible change of teachers during the summer.

The Programme.

A programme of exercises will be furnished by the executive committee. It will be simple and adapted to any school yet so arranged that more elaborate exercises may be added wherever desired. The aim of this official programme will be that certain leading exercises may be the same in every school in the republic, and that at least in one feature the Chicago programme and the school programme may be identical.

In due time this executive committee will make further suggestions.

The Local Committee

Thereby of your committee will first be to interest the citizens and to prepare the school. Processions may be arranged. The veterans both north and south, will gladly be escorts for the schools. The other military, civic and religious organizations of each town will lend their aid if they see that the schools are determined that the celebration shall be worthy of the day. The local press will be the most valuable of all supports.

On Oct. 12 the stars and stripes should be floating from every school house in the republic.

It is the hope of the friends of common school education that not one public school in the United States will allow itself to be left out in this most memorable celebration.

Executive Committee.

Francis Bellamy chairman, representing Youth's Companion, Boston.

John W. Dickinson, secretary of Massachusetts board of education.

Thomas B. Stockwell, commissioner of public schools of Rhode Island.

W. B. Garrett, superintendent of public instruction of Tennessee.

W. C. Hewitt, superintendent of Michigan educational exhibit at World's fair.

—For a nice dish of oysters plums on the half shell for a nice lunch or meal of any kind go to Howard F. Wilson the novelty restaurant Smethport two doors below the Chautauqua House.

The Greatest of All Expositions.

The buildings for the Columbian exposition will cost $5,000,000. And yet the enormous sum represents less than one half of the estimated total expenditure for this great enterprise.

Truly Americans are justly entitled to the reputation which is accorded to them both at home and abroad—that of never doing anything by halves.

What's worth doing at all is worth doing up particularly brown. Is a thoroughly American idea. It applies alike to great expositions gigantic feats of engineering the founding of colleges, churches schools and other public institutions, political contests and private celebrations. Scan the entire horizon of American activities and the truth of the assertion comes back to us with redoubled force.

A fair at national event however, shows Americans at their best. The Columbian exposition will offer proof of this statement.

The national public school celebration of Oct. 12 will be particularly unique in character. It has no parallel in European history. The public school has never been the center of a strictly national demonstration. It stands preeminently at the head of American institutions. The idea that it be the leader in a celebration which proclaims the completion of 400 years of American life has struck a responsive chord which is already sounding throughout the nation.

Glorious Possibilities.

It is only as we rise to the national conception of what Columbus Day Oct. 12 may be made that it takes on its true significance. The day itself simply as a way of rolling up the past and giving it historical significance, will be full of meaning. But it will be much more than this. The historical part of the celebration is not confined to the mere fact of the discovery of America by Columbus on the morning of Oct. 12. It is a day that reaches back through four centuries of progress and it includes all that America has passed through in these 400 years the crowding out of one race by another, the succession of one civilization after another the growth of new ideas, and the putting of old ideas to new service, the substitution of nobler manners better laws a larger and freer life than the world has known before and as the fundamental element in this new order, the creation and the development of our public school system than which nothing is more truly representative of American institutions.

The [illegible] appropriation with which [illegible] of this peculiar [illegible] caught up at once this [illegible] right chord in the patriotic [illegible] the young people throughout [illegible]

The Twelfth of the Century

We are in the saturday evening of the fourth century of America's discovery. We are nearing [illegible] of the great milestones of history. An epoch in American life is closing. In a few weeks we pass the day which rounds up the full measure of the 400 years that are gone. But it is not presumptuous that we stand even for a day on that great dividing line to speculate upon American achievement and progress. We shall pause for but a moment and contemplate with wonder and admiration the grandest production and the most enduring monument of the first 400 years of American life—our public school system.

The earnest enthusiasm with which the public [illegible] of America are grasping the idea of [illegible] public school of the [illegible] of Oct. 12 augurs well for a successful national demonstration.

On Oct. 12th [illegible] of the nation will be turned up [illegible] public schools, which from the [illegible] in the arch of our continent [illegible] the length and breadth of our land the 13,000,000 pupils in all [illegible] of public schools will, as citizens [illegible] a note which will [illegible]

A FRIEND AT COURT.

Editor Patrick Tells of the Soldiers' Interest in the Senatorial Canvass.

"What Quay's old regiment is unanimous in his support and the veterans generally are strong advocates of his re-election" declares John B. Patrick, editor of the Clarion Republican Gazette.

It is well known to the veterans of the late war that no man is more frequently called upon to assist them before the departments and no one is found more willing than he to do all that is needed to help his old comrades in procuring their just dues from the government. He receives over a thousand letters a month from the old soldiers of the state and has never failed to not only answer their letters but to see that the contents received proper attention by the department.

With these facts before us, it is not to be wondered at that he is so well supported by his old comrades. He is one of the very few senators that served in the late war on our side, while those that served the Confederacy are to be plenty and growing more plenty each year. It will be well for the veterans to see that they have a friend at court."

Treatment in Fainting Spells.

Fainting proceeds from different causes, the commonest being a disturbance in the circulation of the blood in the brain. For an ordinary fainting fit lay the patient flat. Great harm has often resulted from the treatment of [illegible] people in trying to make the patient sit up or propping up the head with pillows. To send the blood back from the heart to the brain the flat posture is absolutely necessary. Let the patient lie so that the feet are higher than the head throw the clothes about the chest and throat open sponge the face with cold water and give some cold water to drink. This is the treatment often at followed in a simple fainting fit.

He Gets What is Left.

If Dalzell shouts loud enough he may make about as big a blatter in the senatorial campaign as he made in the league championship fight. When the returns came in, it was found that Dalzell had only what Robinson left.

Attention Farmers.

A car load of choice timothy and clover seed just received at

W. D. GALLUP'S.

ROOM FOR CONTRAST

Twenty-three Confederates and but Sixteen Union Soldiers in the Senate.

PENNSYLVANIA "VETS" KNOW THIS

They Decide That the Representation of Union Men Shall Not be Decreased.

They Will Have no One But a Soldier for United States Senator and Colonel Quay's Old Regiment Leads a Movement for His Re-election.

"There is a bond of sympathy between Colonel Quay and sixty thousand other veterans of the late war among the survivors of the union forces in Pennsylvania," said Captain James McCormick of Philadelphia, an admirer of the [illegible] senator the other day. You would be surprised at the interest taken in his candidacy for re-election by the old soldiers. The locals was first sounded by the boys of Colonel Quay's old regiment, the 134th Pennsylvania Volunteers, residing in Newcastle and vicinity. They call upon Republicans all over the state to participate in the primaries and to vote to instruct for Colonel Quay's return to the senate.

Former Comrades Speak.

In their address mailed to Republicans among other things they say

"Without desiring to detract from the just merits and claims of any other candidates, as soldiers of the late war, we deem it our privilege and our duty to recommend to your favorable consideration for said office our comrade the Hon. Matthew S. Quay, late colonel of the 134th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers.

Colonel Quay's brave and patriotic service upon the field of battle, his faithful and distinguished devotion to duty throughout the war his fidelity with which he has performed the arduous duties in the many places of trust which he has had the honor to fill, his unswerving loyalty to the party of his choice, and his matchless leadership of the Republican party in state and national contests are considerations among many others which prove his courage, ability and fitness for the office of United States senator and should determine you to give him your earnest and most hearty support.

Where Union Soldiers Are Needed

A campaign committee has been formed by the old soldiers in Lawrence county composed of members of Colonel Quay's regiment and they have just issued a letter to all their comrades in that county in which they say

"On Saturday April 2 there will be a popular vote taken at the Republican primaries in our county on the question of the United States senatorship. Of the eighty eight present members of the senate twenty three served in the Confederate army and only sixteen in the Union army. Senator Matthew S. Quay, whose gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg and whose unfailing interest in the welfare of the soldier is well known to you is one of the sixteen. His successor will be elected by the next legislature and you are asked by your vote and your influence to decide whether he shall be succeeded by a civilian. We who have known him under the most trying circumstances—he having been colonel of our regiment—when death itself was courted with a reckless daring, rather than that the regiment should, should be sent on his fair name appeal to you to stand with a soldier's pride for a soldier's rights. Go to the primaries yourself on the date named, and ask your Republican friends and neighbors to do like wise.

"We ask of you that with due consideration you co-operate with your comrades in showing to the people of Pennsylvania and the nation with an emphasis which cannot be misunderstood that our county has not forgotten her debt of gratitude her promises of the sixties and that you desire the Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay shall succeed himself as United States senator from Pennsylvania.

A Chat With Captain Taylor.

Captain John Taylor president of the big War Veterans club in Philadelphia which has a membership of over 1,100, was a close observer of sentiment as expressed in private conversations at the recent Grand Army encampment at Pittsburg.

"I found a deep and lively interest taken by old soldiers generally in the canvass for United States senator," said Captain Taylor, when asked of his political observations while mingling with his comrades in Pittsburg by a reporter of the Philadelphia North American.

"No candidate for senator," he continued "who was not a soldier can expect much support or sympathy from the veterans in this canvass." While there is no politics in the Grand Army, the old soldiers cannot keep out of a fight such as is now being stirred up in the state. You will find them everywhere, acting as individuals or working together in the strong veterans' organizations that took so conspicuous a part in the campaign for General Gregg and Captain Morrison, wielding a powerful influence at the primaries."

QUAY SURE TO BE RE-ELECTED.

That Is the Opinion of Walter Lyon, Who Comes from Dalzell's Home.

United States District Attorney Lyon, while attending federal court in Scranton the other day, was interviewed by a Truth reporter concerning the outlook for Quay's re-election as senator. "I am sure he will be re-elected," said Mr. Lyon, "and base my opinion on the good sense of the Republicans of the state. Senator Quay has proved himself to be the greatest political leader we have. In addition to that, he was a brave soldier, and the old soldiers are for him. He is not a wealthy man, and people who do not gather about a man merely because he has a lot of money will naturally be for Quay, as against corporation influences. The more Quay is discussed the more people realize his eminent qualities. He is as finely educated as any man in the United States senate. He is not a speaker, because there is a defect in his voice. But for him the McKinley bill would not have gone through the senate."

Lane's Family Medicines Moves the Bowels Each day. Most people need to use it.

—For fine tobacco, cigars, etc., go to Emil Thamm's.

LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it, while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF

Nearly opposite Catholic church Main st

J. F. ROONEY

SENT on trial

WE PAY FREIGHT

If you do not keep it.
We think you will keep it.
It pleases everybody.
It is an *honest* piano.
It is the WING Piano.

You may have a preference for some other make. Still you are a reasoning creature, and open to conviction, no doubt.

The question is too important to be settled without due thought. *Years* of satisfaction or of regret come with a piano. Does it *wear well?* The WING Piano does. "Look before you leap."

Whatever piano you buy, there are piano secrets you ought to know. Our *free* book tells them. Send a postal card for it. It may help you to buy a different piano. We take that risk. We also tell you the nearest dealer where you can *see* a WING Piano. It is worth *looking at.* So is the price. WING & SON, 245 Broadway, New York.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets, Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete variety of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is worth your while to buy elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport Pa., March 13, 1888

Time Table.

In effect Jan. 6, 1889.

Trains leaving Smethport at 9:30 p. m. connect at Kinzua with B. R. & P. for Brookville, with New Haven Extension for Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Oil City and Titusville.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, and points [illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL..... 7:30 A M
BUFFALO EXPRESS..... 9:00 A M
BUFFALO MAIL..... 2:30 P M
CLERMONT ACCOMMODATION 6:30 P M
LOCAL..... 7:00 P M

Clermont Mail connects through to Johnsonburgh.

Get Time Tables giving full information, from A. E. WOODRUFF, Ticket Agent, Or Gen'l Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass'r & Tk't Ag't, Buffalo N Y

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between the Bradford oil county, Clarion and Jefferson oil fields

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. —, 1888.
WESTWARD. EASTWARD.

		STATIONS		
9 15	30	Ar. Bradford Jct. Lv	8 40	7 15
9 11	26	Kinzua Jct.	8 32	7 5
9 06	21	West Corydon	8 27	7 0
8 55	10	Kiantone	8 16	6 49
8 50	05	Bordell	8 11	6 44
8 45	00	Kinzua Creek	8 06	6 39
8 40	55	Kinzua	8 00	6 33
		Kinzua Jct.		
		N. Y. P. & N. R. R.		
8 15	8 30		10 55	6 00
8 05	8 20	Little Genesee	11 05	6 10
8 00	8 15	Lv. Bolivar Ar.	11 15	6 20
7 50	8 05	Allegany	11 25	6 30
7 45	8 00	Wellsville Lv	11 30	6 35
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
		Ar. Bradford Jct. Lv	7 15	10 45
7 05	9 20	Kinzua	7 25	10 55
6 57	9 12	Glades	7 33	11 3
6 52	9 07	Derrick	7 38	11 8
6 47	9 02	Shinglemill	7 43	11 13
6 42	8 57	Grandby	7 48	11 18
6 37	8 52	Sanderson	7 53	11 23
6 32	8 47	Mt. Jewett	7 58	11 28
6 25	8 40	Kane	8 05	11 35
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway.

THE SHORT LINE

Between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Bradford, Kinzua, Derrick, Dalhousie, Johnsonburg, Clermont and Limber Regions of Pennsylvania.

On and after Nov. 25d, 1888, passenger trains will leave Bradford and Rochester, daily except Sunday, as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND.

9 10 a. m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express for Salamanca, Kinzua, Derrick, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Buffalo, Rochester and Intermediate stations.

2 05 p. m.—Mail—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, Indiana and Pittsburgh.

6 00 p. m.—Accommodation—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois and intermediate stations.

Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on Agents of the Company's depots or address

D. LUMBERDAM, Agent Bradford Pa.
J. P. THOMPSON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
G. W. LAFLEUR, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Gen'l Superintendent, Rochester N. Y.
Bradford, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R.R.

Time Table, taken effect Monday June 6, 1887.

AR EAST'D.		STATIONS.	LV WEST'D	
A M.	P M.		A M.	P M.
11 55	5 10	1.66 ...Coudersport...	8 30	1 5
11 50	5 05	1.66 ...Pine Creek...	8 35	1 10
11 44	4 59	1.66 ...Manwood...	8 41	1 16
11 38	4 53	1.57 ...Fish Hatchery...	8 47	1 22
11 32	4 47	1.52 ...Olmstead...	8 53	1 28
11 26	4 41	1.50 ...Mina...	8 59	1 34
11 21	4 36	1.45 ...Knowlton...	9 04	1 39
11 15	4 30	1.45 ...Roulette...	9 10	1 45
11 07	4 22	1.39 Pomeroy Bridge	9 18	1 53
11 01	4 16	1.33 ...Portville...	9 24	1 59
10 56	4 11	1.28 ...Colesville...	9 29	2 4
10 50	4 05	1.23 Port Allegany	9 35	2 10

Trains run on eastern standard time.

H. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE, In effect May, 13, 1888.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION

EASTWARD.

2 25 a. m.—Train 4, daily except Sunday for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6 10 a. m., New York 9 35 a. m., Baltimore 8 40 a. m., Washington, 9 40 a. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia.

7 25 a. m.—Train 6, daily except Sunday for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 2 00 p. m., New York 5 10 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

9 10 a. m.—Train 2, daily except Sunday, Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6 50 p. m., New York 10 00 p. m. Pullman Parlor cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia. Sleeping car for Baltimore and Washington will be transferred into Washington sleeping car at Harrisburg.

WESTWARD.

5 15 a. m.—Train 1, daily except Sunday for Erie and intermediate stations.

7 30 a. m.—Train 3, daily except Sunday, Dunkirk Express and intermediate stations, leaving Ridgway 9 30 a. m. for Erie, arriving at Erie 12 30 p. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and passengers carried from Philadelphia to Erie.

11 30 a. m.—Train 5, daily for Erie and intermediate stations.

7 30 p. m.—Train 7, daily except Sunday, Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 1 leaves Philadelphia 9 00 a. m., Baltimore 11 35 a. m., Washington 12 05 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7 30 p. m. Train 2 leaves Philadelphia 10 00 a. m., New York 12 50 p. m., Baltimore 9 00 a. m., Washington 9 40 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7 30 p. m. Train 4 leaves Philadelphia 6 25 p. m., New York 9 35 p. m., Baltimore 8 40 p. m., Washington 9 40 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7 30 p. m. with Pullman Parlor cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport and passenger coaches to Kane.

Train 5, leaves New York 8 00 p. m., Philadelphia 11 35 p. m., Washington 12 50 a. m., Baltimore 11 00 p. m., daily arriving at Emporium Junction 7 30 a. m. Pullman Parlor cars from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

JOHNSONBURG RAIL ROAD

Daily except Sunday

NORTH		STATIONS	SOUTH	
P M	Lv		Ar	A M
2 00	....	Ridgway	....	11 45
2 35	....	Johnsonburg	....	11 10
2 50	....	Glen Hazel	....	10 55
3 10	....	Straight	....	10 35
3 21	....	Instanter	....	10 24
3 30	....	Smith's Run	....	10 15
3 37	....	Westvale	....	10 08
3 45	....	Clermont	....	10 00

Connections are made with train 1 leaving Johnsonburg at 2 35 p. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 8 05 p. m. also at Ridgway with train 5, leaving Ridgway at 11 45 a. m. for Philadelphia New York Baltimore and Washington.

CHAS. D. EVANS, General Manager. GEO. CROSBY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CONFECTIONERY -:- AND -:- FRUITS!

My present stock of fine candies surpasses any heretofore shown in this section and embraces all the finer as well as cheaper grades. Among the novelties may be mentioned

BON-BON BOXES, FINE CRYSTALIZED FRUITS,

French Mixed in 5-pound Boxes—Very Fine,

Chocolate Creams of all kinds, etc. Also a complete stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Etc.

Everything in the line of Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs too numerous to mention Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and the largest line of Neckwear to be found in the city. Headquarters for

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Cigar Holders Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Match Safes, in fact everything in the Smokers line

GOODS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

GEO. A. BACKUS.

Opposite Court House, Main Street, Smethport.

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

Grocories and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market.

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and enlarged as follows:

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.

OUR EXCLUSIVE DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good including fruits, vegetables, meats soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks &c.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT can not be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens

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V. KLAPENBACH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Cor. King and Fulton Sts., Smethport.

Keeps an assortment of English and French goods at hand from which to select. Suits will be made up in the latest and most approved Styles, and entire

SATISFACTION -:- GUARANTEED

T. H. PURTLE

General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORK.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Having bought out the carriage and wagon making business of John Barnaltis, I am now prepared to do all work in the above lines.

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Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I can guarantee to turn out first class work at moderate prices.

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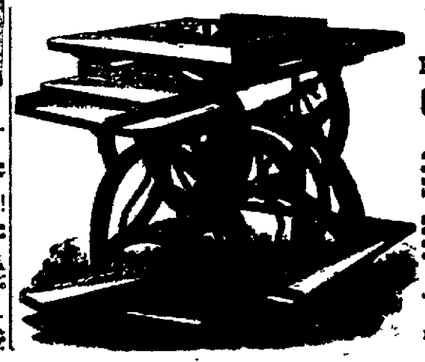

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